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Blickrichtung und Grössenschätzung. ALFRED GUTTMENN. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane,* XXXII., 5, pp. 333–345.

The author has determined under experimental conditions the difference in apparent size of objects at the level of the eyes and at an elevation of forty degrees above this level. Two series of measurements were made. In both series an ordinary perimeter served to hold the objects at equal distances from the eye. First, two adjustible lines at the level of the eyes were separatel by means of a screw until they seemed to be just as far apart as were two similar lines placed at an elevation of forty degrees. The same experiment was repeated with the upper lines made adjustable. Second, colored disks made adjustable by means of diaphragms were compared. It was found that objects at forty degrees elevation appeared on the average about three per cent. smaller. It was noted also that the movement of the eyes upward produced a more pronounced effect than a corresponding movement downward.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

PFLUGER'S ARCHIV FÜR DIE GESAMTE PHYSIOLOGIE. September–November, 1903, Band 99, Heft 3–10. *Das Talbot'sche Gesetz und die Dauer der Lichtempfindungen (pp. 95–115):* GÖTZ MARTIUS. – In answer to Marbe's criticisms, the author discusses at length the relation between his earlier experiments on intermittent light stimulations and Talbot's law. There are no new experiments reported. *Ueber die Wirksamkeit der Nerven auf das durch Ringer'sche Lösung sofort oder mehrere Stunden nach dem Tode widerbelebte Säugethierherz (pp. 245–252):* Also, *Sind zwischen dem extracardialen Theil der centrifugalen Herznerven und der Herzmuskulatur Ganglienzellen eingeschaltet? (pp. 253–263):* H. E. HERING. – Monkeys' hearts were excited to regular action by means of Ringer's solution for a considerable period after the death of the animal; indeed, after the tissue had twice been kept over night in a frozen condition. It was found that the vagus functioned for about six hours after the treatment began, while the accelerator nerve functioned for about fifty-four hours. Analogous experiments on sympathetic cells which also seem to stop functioning early, justify the conclusion that the nerve cells in the heart are essential to the action of the vagus, but not to the action of the accelerator. The cells in the heart are, accordingly, not the centers for that organ's automatic action. *Die Bedeutung der Salze der Ringer'schen Lösung für das isolirte Säugethierherz (pp. 264–318):* E. GROSS. – Reports in detail the effects produced by the various salts which go to make up Ringer's solution when these salts are applied in different combinations to the hearts of mammals. *Ueber Nervenreizung durch Induktion (pp. 357–362):* M. GILDEMEISTER. – A nerve was placed so as to become the